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UNIT FOR AUTOMATICALLY CRIMPING RIBBONS OF FLEXIBLE FLAT CABLE
AND CORRESPONDING CRIMPING PROCESS

Background of the Invention
Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a unit for automatically crimping ribbons of flexible flat cable and to a corresponding crimping process.

- 10 It is already known practice for very long flat cables to be used to make electrical connections inside a motor vehicle. These flat cables have the advantage of being of small thickness and therefore being able to be slipped behind the interior trim of the vehicle without ruining its appearance.
- 15 Furthermore, flat cables are lighter in weight than round cables and are less expensive. Of course, just like the round cables (that they replace), they are fitted with connectors at the end of each of their branches.
- 20 The crimping of these connectors is a lengthy and tricky operation. Because of the complexity of the bundles of cables, this crimping is often done manually. The branch that is to be crimped is commonly placed in the crimping machine by an operator. This leads to inevitable assembly errors, and very
- 25 few cable bundles are produced correctly first off. Such a method of performing the crimping entails setting up

systematic checks of each bundle, which correspondingly increases the manufacturing time.

Summary of the Invention

The object of the present invention is to create a crimping
5 unit in which the branch to be crimped is placed automatically
in the crimping station. The desire is also to guarantee that
the branches placed in a crimping station are always the right
ones. This makes it possible to reduce the amount of checking
to be performed and reduces the time taken to manufacture the
10 ribbon of flat cable.

To this end, the present invention relates to a unit for
automatically crimping ribbons of flexible flat cable, said
ribbon comprising at least one branch onto which a connector
15 is to be crimped, said unit being characterized in that it
comprises:

- a guide surface on which the ribbon of flat cable travels,

20 - a number of crimping stations arranged vertically offset
plumb with the plane of the guide surface and designed to
crimp a connector onto the end of a branch, and

- a number of tilting ramps which have a first end even with
25 the plane of the guide surface when they are in the tilted
state and a second end even with a crimping station, said ramp

being arranged in the opposite direction to the direction of travel of the ribbon, each ramp being designed to tilt toward the guide surface on command so that a predetermined branch of the ribbon follows the ramp it encounters in its path as it travels along and so that it is directed to one of the crimping stations where it receives a connector.

Advantageously, the tilting of the ramp makes it possible to guarantee that only that branch of the ribbon that faces this ramp will be led up to the corresponding crimping station. According to the invention, there is no need to provide a specific means for driving the branch that is to be crimped because the ribbon is rigid enough that the branch for crimping will be driven along at the same time as the ribbon itself.

Of course, the ramps that lead each of the branches for crimping up to a crimping station will have a greater or lesser width according to the configuration of the ribbon of flat cable to be produced. This is because sometimes the branch for crimping contains just two tracks, and sometimes it contains a great many (some ten or so) tracks. In this case, the width of the ramp is tailored each time so that all of the tracks constituting the branch for crimping are directed to the crimping station. In consequence, the ramps according to the invention do not all have the same width. Furthermore, the

width of each ramp can be changed according to the ribbon to be produced. To this end, each crimping station has a set of ramps of varying widths. Each time a run of ribbons is to be produced, the appropriate ramps are placed in front of each
5 crimping station.

Advantageously, the tilting of a ramp can be programmed with respect to time. The various connectors can be placed one after another on each of the branches or may be crimped at the
10 same time.

Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will in any case become apparent from the description which follows, by way of nonlimiting example, with
15 reference to the appended drawings in which:

Brief Description of the Drawings

- Figs. 1a and 1b are schematic views showing a ribbon of flat cable onto which connectors are to be crimped,

20 - Fig. 2 is a schematic side view of a crimping unit according to the invention, and

- Fig. 3 is a schematic view from above of the crimping unit according to Fig. 2.

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Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Figs. 1a and 1b show a ribbon 10 of flat cable to be crimped.

For the purposes of the description, this ribbon of flat cable is extremely simple because it consists of four tracks held together in a common connector 11 (to the left in the drawing). This ribbon splits into two branches 12 of different lengths, each consisting of two tracks. A connector 13 is placed at the end of each of these branches.

As Fig. 1b shows, these branches are intended to adopt different directions by folding and to supply accessories placed in the vehicle at different points.

The connector crimping unit 20 for producing such a ribbon 10 is depicted in figures 2 and 3.

This unit comprises three crimping stations 14a, 14b, 14c (in the particular embodiment of the ribbon depicted in Fig. 2). Of course, the number of crimping stations may vary according to the configuration of the branches to be crimped.

The crimping unit also comprises a guide surface 15 on which the ribbon of flat cable 10 is placed. This ribbon of flat cable is driven along a guide rail 16. The means of moving the ribbon consist of rollers 17 which can be rotated in two directions of rotation (clockwise and counterclockwise). The ribbon is driven by the friction of the rollers on the ribbon,

which causes this ribbon to move to the right or to the left (in the drawing), that is to say in two opposite directions of travel.

5 Each crimping station is placed above the ribbon (vertically offset), so that a tilting ramp 18a, 18b, 18c associated with it is plumb with the tracks of the branch on which it is to affix a connector.

10 In the state of rest, the tilting ramps 18a, b and c are in the position depicted in solid line in figure 2. The ribbon is therefore driven by the rollers 17 and travels unimpeded under the crimping stations 14a, b, c.

15 The automatic crimping process according to the invention is described hereinafter.

First of all, the common connector 11 is crimped on. To do this, the ribbon 10 is brought with the aid of the rollers 17 so that its left-hand end is to the right of the tilting ramp 18a. The tilting (dotted line, figure 2) of the ramp 18a toward the guide surface is then commanded. Thus, a first end of this ramp is positioned even with the guide surface 15 (in contact with this surface), while a second end of the ramp 18a is even with the crimping station 14a. The rollers 17 are then rotated so that the ribbon 10 is driven to the left. As the

The crimping process according to the present invention consists in:

- driving a ribbon of flat cable along a guide surface,

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- commanding the tilting of at least one tilting ramp so that at least one branch of the ribbon follows the tilted ramp and is directed to a corresponding crimping station, and

10 - crimping a connector onto the branch when its presence in a crimping station is detected.

Of course, the present invention is not restricted to the embodiment described above. Hence, the crimping unit according to the present invention may have a number of crimping
15 stations and a number of associated tilting ramps, this being according to the configuration of the branches to be crimped.